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The Tumultuous Afterlife of Claude Martin

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Abstract
This study offers a comprehensive historical insight into the immediate aftermath of the death of Major General Claude Martin, a pivotal French military officer, architect, and polymath in the service of the British East India Company and the Nawab of Awadh. Grounded in colonial archival records, court proceedings, contemporary art, historical artifacts, eyewitness narratives, and rich architectural evidence from Constantia (Lucknow), the paper investigates the complex sequence of events following Martin's death on September 13, 1800. It examines his unique burial instructions, forms of commemorative embellishments, the phenomenal litigation surrounding vast testamentary bequests across the Privy Council and the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. The research offers a unique glimpse and elucidates on the altered landscape of Constantia Estate, the violent battle campaigns, and the tragic desecration of Martin's tomb for search of buried treasure during the 1857 Uprising, followed by a Gothic-style reconstruction in 1867 and the re-internment of his salvaged remains- that are still enshrined in the lasting architectural legacy.

Keywords: Claude Martin, Lucknow, Awadh, Oudh, Bengal, Constantia, La Martiniere, Supreme Court, Privy Council, East India Company, 1857, Mutiny, Uprising, Treasure, Manuscript

Introduction
CLAUDE MARTIN, a Major General in the Bengal army of the East India Company, "a very ingenious man" [1] and the Founder of La Martinière Schools, breathed his last on September 13, 1800. The following day, his will was unsealed and read at the Lucknow Residency. Careful instructions had been stipulated for his burial in the crypt of Constantia [2].

Fig 3: Zoffany, Johann (Painter). Colonel Claude Martin (1735-1800).
Detail from: *Colonel Antoine Polier & his friends* (1787). Oil on canvas- 137 x 183.5 cm.
Acc. No. R2066. The Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata.

Fig 2: Anonymous engraver. Signature and bilingual seal of Claude Martin- Persian title with English initials- *Sharf-ud-Daulah, Saif-ul-Mulk, Imtiyaz Khan, Colonel Claude Martin Bahadur, Shahamat Jung- C.M.* (A.H. 1201 i.e. A.D. 1786). Bloodstone cut in vesica piscis. La Fondation Claude Martin, Lyon.

At first, his corpse was embalmed by Residency Surgeon Dr. Reid, followed by another embalming by Doctors Williams and Boutflower. All were paid in gold *mohurs* for their task. A large black shroud had been purchased from the Lucknow Bazaar to veil the lead-lined coffin of the late Major General [3].

On September 27, 1800 the funeral was conducted, precisely two weeks after the demise. Troopers of the Oudh Irregular Native Cavalry assembled at Martin's townhouse *Château de Lyon* and paid their last respects to their deceased commandant. The sunset of his days had finally come to be [4].

Fig 4: Sitaram (Painter). Detail from *General Claude Martin's House Constantia- set in its Park at Lucknow* (1814). Watercolour on paper- 32 x 48 cm. Ref. No. Add.Or.4750 viz. *Views by Seeta Ram from Cawnpore to Mohumdy vol. IV-* produced for Governor General Francis Rawdon Hastings alias Lord Moira. The British Library, London.

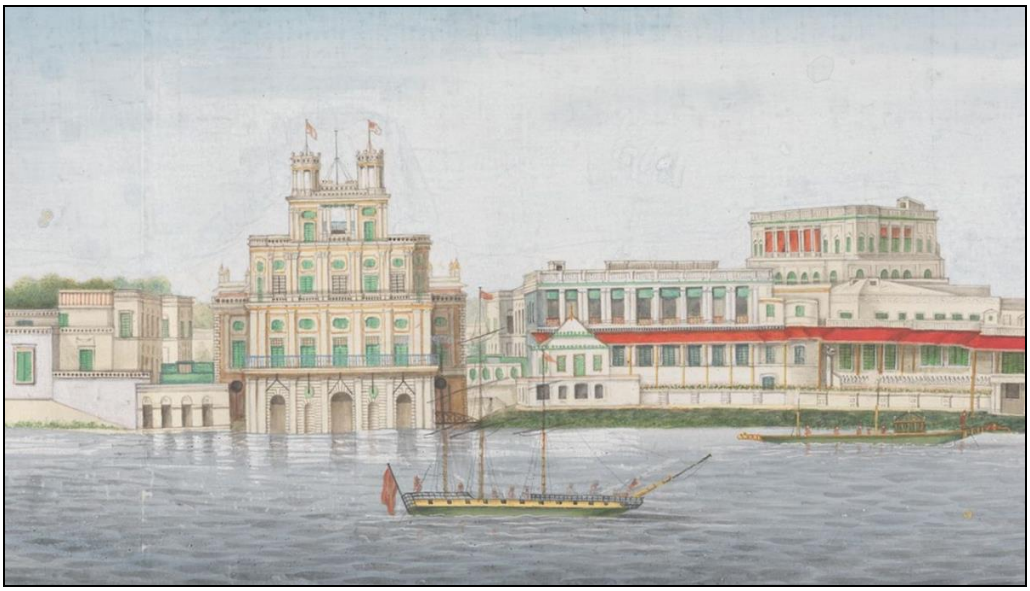

Fig 5: Anonymous artist. The Château de Lyon from *A Panorama of Lucknow* (1826). Watercolour and gold on scroll- 31 x 1128 cm. Call. No. Flat B 11. The Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection, Yale University, Connecticut.

Monumentalising the Deceased: The coffin was removed from the Château, conscientiously loaded on a gun carriage, and driven to Constantia. After ceremonies and a private service, attended by Martin's dependents, the coffin was deposited in the small North-Eastern vault of the crypt [5]. Joseph Quieros, Martin's Executor-Steward, oversaw the construction of the tomb, which was finished as late as November 1800. Four life sized sepoy figures cast in plaster, mourning with their muskets reversed, were placed in the outer niches [6]. A cut-glass chandelier [7] was hung in the largest vault at the centre, and wax candles were constantly lit to illuminate the stairway and the vaults [8].

The tomb was altar shaped [9] and made simple with the epitaph left by Martin in the will [10]. One of the busts sculpted by Thomas Banks, R. A. in his London workshop had been received by the late General in 1795 [11]. It was prominently placed *"on one niche at the head of the tomb, and two plaster of Paris busts at the side"* [12].

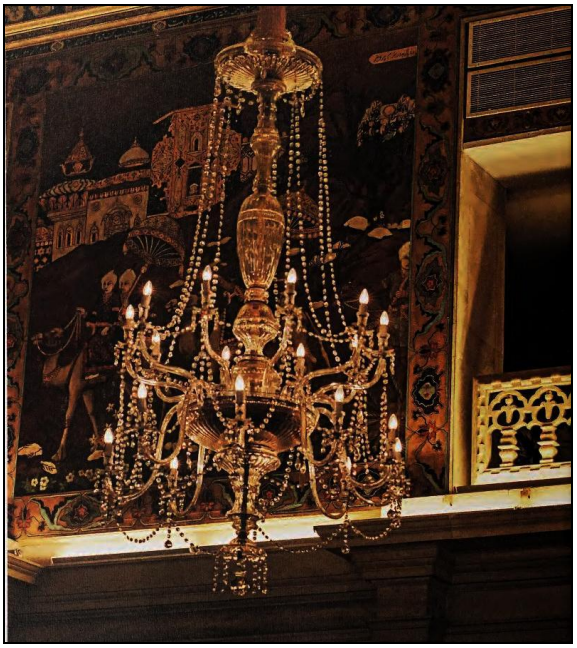

Fig 6: Anonymous Belgian manufacturer. One of the original chandeliers of Constantia which had been purchased to decorate the Government House at Calcutta in 1803 and subsequently lent to the Viceroy's House (crafted 1795). The Ashoka Hall, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.

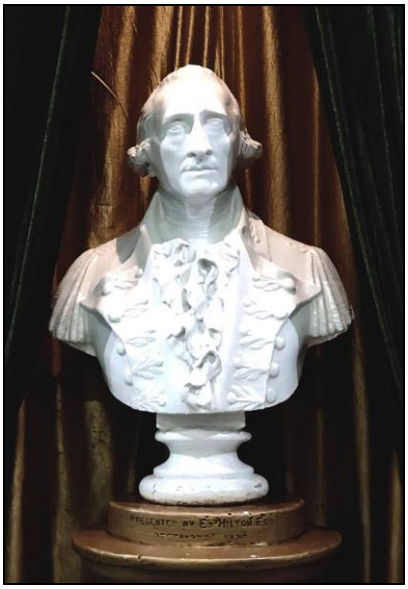

Fig 7: Banks, Thomas (Sculptor). Bust of Claude Martin which was placed on his original tomb, rescued by the Estate Superintendent Edward Hilton at the outbreak of the uprising and repaired at Rome in 1878. (Sculpted 1795). Marble- 2 x 2.5 ft. Sykes Hall, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

Willed and Decreed: The Educational Bequests

For over forty years, clauses of Martin's will concerning specific charities and establishments echoed across the courtrooms of the East India Company. His identity and right to bequeath land as a foreigner were contested vigorously between the Advocate General of Bengal and the Executors nominated by Martin. Little did he know *"what a golden harvest he was sowing for the members of the legal profession"* [13]. His fortune had been more effortlessly dedicated to the establishment of La Martiniere Schools in Lyon (1826) and Calcutta (1836). In contrast, the institution at Lucknow was permitted only in virtue of the judgement delivered by His Majesty's Most Honorable Lords of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council (dated Whitehall Office, February 22, 1837) followed by three decretal orders given by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal [14]. The Trustees, the Local Committee of Governors, the managing officials, and staff had been named, created, and sanctioned by these orders; and further instructions were issued for covering all necessary expenditure to improvise the infrastructure of Constantia Estate at Lucknow so as to suit a College for boys and their Masters.

The College was finally established in the year 1840 [15] and the first classes were conducted on October 1, 1845. The first Trustee Henry Thoby Prinsep formed a scheme for the establishment of the College which was followed by a constitution that had been sourced from the legal interpretation of the previous decretal orders. Consent from the King of Oudh was also secured on the condition that Christian religion was not to be taught unless wilfully opted for by the pupils. At first, a good strength of Natives and Eurasians attended the College, with the former reading both English and the vernaculars of *Nagri*, *Farsi* and *Hindustani*. The system of pupil-teachers was encouraged,

and there was ample opportunity for all sections alike. John Newmarch was appointed the first Principal but had an ephemeral tenure, followed by Leonidas Clint and George Schilling in succession. The Principal was empowered as *"the immediate governing, superintending and managing officer of the College*" and participated in the proceedings of the Local Committee as the Member-Secretary, working in consensus with the said Committee. He submitted half-yearly and annual progress reports of the College to the Trustees, occasionally furnishing additional reports on the Martin Charities and Estate concerns in Lucknow.

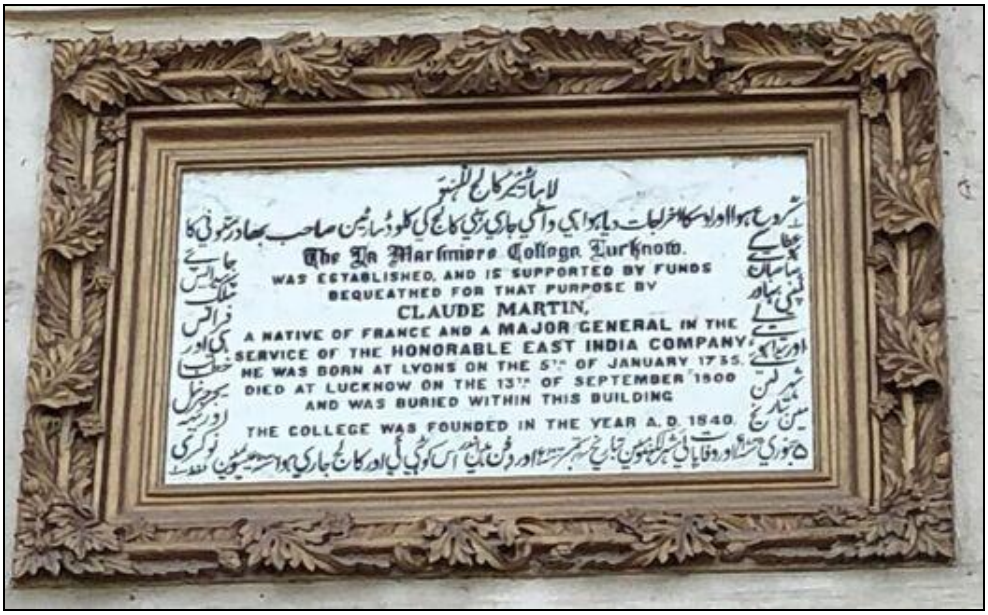

Fig 8: Martin, C. A. (Sculptor); Whitehead, Andrew (Photo). The bilingual foundation plaque of La Martiniere College, Lucknow- English and Urdu as decreed by the Supreme Court on December 22, 1841 (remade 1868)- The La Martiniere College, Lucknow was established and is supported by funds bequeathed for that purpose by Claude Martin, a native of France and Major General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons on the 5th of January, 1735. Died at Lucknow on the 13th of September, 1800 and was buried within this building. The College was founded in the year A.D. 1840. Black lettering on Italian marble slab within ornate plaster borders. Western façade of Constantia- La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

The Gathering Tumult and Evacuation

In the year 1856, the political circumstances at Lucknow reached a climax with the annexation of Oudh on February 7. The last King, Wajid Ali Shah, was unconditionally deposed by the Company in contravention of the existing treaties or the *Ahad-Namahs*. He was allowed a handsome pension, but his heirs were refused an acknowledgement of the hereditary titles and privileges that had come down the dynasty. The distressed royals attempted to approach Queen Victoria and the British Parliament with their case, but in vain. Close to the onset of the mutiny, the Ex-King of Oudh's library had been moved to Constantia under the supervision of Husain-ud-Daulah [16].

In the city itself, the vexations of a disgruntled lot of lesser-royalty coincided with an uprising among the sepoys of the Bengal Army, threatened with a loss of their faith. Disbanded soldiery and post-annexation market inflation inspired a greater number of embittered and hostile civilians. Soon, there was a frenzy to gather armaments, and *"Captain Fulton while scouting the camp of the enemy in May 1857 found 200 guns of large calibre and howitzers cast by Claude Martin in the Lucknow Foundry for the Oude Government"* [17]. These were immediately put to use at the Residency. The Oudh Military Police was the first to rebel on June 11, 1857. Spontaneous activities of irregular troopers were also under suspicion. Husain-ud-Daulah was now leading a body of Ex-King's troops and mutineers, heading towards Constantia, having stockpiled arms with an intent to form a square. At the same time, several treasure hoards were concealed by them in the vast stretch between the Martiniere Parks and the Begum Kothi (The Queen Mother's Palace) in Hazratganj [18]. *"One of the gentlemen attached to the College, had a most narrow escape. He had been to the city, and was returning on his buggy, at the very time when the mutineers were marching to Constantia. He came up with a few stranglers, who seized his buggy"* [19] and was only released when he satisfied them of being a harmless schoolmaster. The mutineers now took their position in the mango park near Constantia and were engaged in skirmishes with the forces of Colonel Inglis [20].

It was in this commotion that orders were received to evacuate the College and its European associates to the Residency. Constantia was barricaded and its entrances walled up before Principal Schilling, the Masters and the boys set off with their supplies. The boys earned the sobriquet *"Ragged Fusiliers"* and were put to the defence of the southern front of the Residency- surviving numerous shellings, mines and volleys, during the different phases of the struggle lasting over five months [21]. At length, the College was relocated to Allahabad and Benares; while Constantia had turned into a hallowed ground and an important outpost of the Indian chiefs leading the revolt.

Fig 9: Felice Beato (Photographer). George Schilling, Principal of La Martiniere College, Lucknow (1859). Silver albumen print No. 36. The Private Album of Colonel Felix Arthur Vincent Thurburns. Courtesy: Mary Blathwayt.

Fig 10: Martin, C. A. (Sculptor). The Stone plaque commemorating the site of the Martiniere Post in the Lucknow Residency (1857-58)- These Doorways Were Defended By The Martiniere Boys When The Front of The Building Had Been Blown Up By The Enemy's Mine. Lettering on marble. The Lucknow Residency, Lucknow.

Stronghold during the 1857 Rebellion

So far, Claude Martin had been in rest undisturbed. Far away in the city, the Residency was soon besieged and two new revolutionary governments were raised *de jure* under the banner of Begum Hazrat Mahal and Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah. On July 29, 1857 a 21-gun salute was fired from the crown of Constantia inaugurating the ascendancy of the Begum, combined with the regency of the Ex-King's son Birjis Qadr [22]. Prior to the Second Relief of Lucknow, multitudes of rebel sepoys had been joined by the troops of Raja Bakht Singh and on November 14, 1857 some 500 men were slain at the Martiniere Estate [23].

Lieut. Augustus Otway Mayne, buried in the Lucknow Golf Club, was slain during this action by an eccentric *sadhu*, who had been hiding a large blunderbuss under his leopard-skin rug [24]. The successful capture of the Estate was commemorated by raising the Union Jack on Constantia the same evening [25]. While all seemed well settled for the while, the English column advanced to evacuate the besieged Residency, breaching through Kaiserbagh, Sikandarbagh, Shah Najaf and the Moti Mahal, where the English Generals leading the operations subsequently met [26].

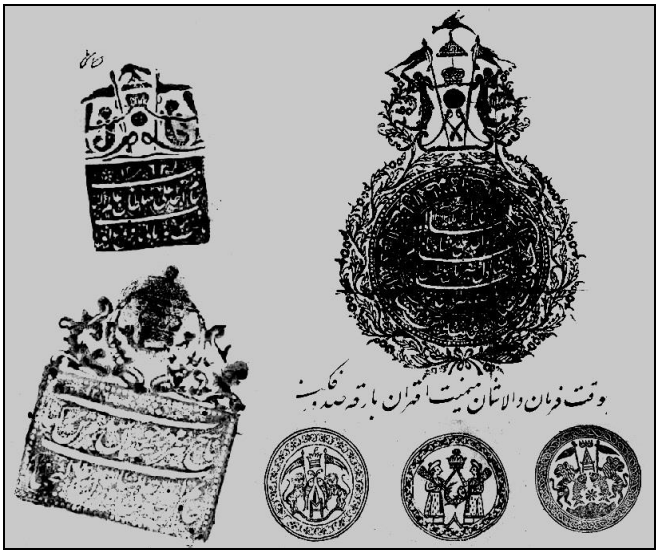

Fig 11: Anonymous engravers. Lithographic insigne and seal impressions of the Kings of Oudh found on the books of the royal library produced exclusively at the King's own printing press *Matba-i-Sultani* (1814-1856). Emerald, agate and bloodstone- various dimensions. See: MS *Taj-ul-Lughat* and others. The National Museum, New Delhi.

But then arrived in Lucknow Babu Kunwar Singh, the hard-fought Zamindar of Jagadishpur, who had stormed Arrah in the district of Shahabad. He was accompanied by a huge force of 5000 rebel sepoys, who camped at the Martiniere Estate for over a month and a half (December 1857-January 1858). *"The Begum* [Hazrat Mahal] *was so pleased with us"*, wrote one of the camp followers, *"that she sent Koer Singh a very handsome Khillut, consisting of two guns, elephants, gorgeous clothes and the sum of Rs. 1000"*. They were soon deputed to secure Faizabad by the Begum [27]. But this was not the final rebel occupation of the Estate. During February, the defenses in the city had been consolidated for a last stand against the British. Barricading and entrenchments were thrown up using every possible piece of iron and timber, which devastated the resplendent fittings of many palaces, including Constantia.

Fig 12: Anonymous Indian silversmith (Creator). The Tiger Bludgeon of Kunwar Singh's servant- lifted by Lt.Godfrey Pearse of the Sikh Irregular Cavalry (April 20, 1858). Indian silver. Inventory No. A.1948.230. the National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh.

Fig 13: Anonymous Indian silversmith (Creator). A Fly Whisk for Kunwar Singh's servant- lifted by Lt. Godfrey Pearse of the Sikh Irregular Cavalry (April 20, 1858). Indian silver. Inventory No. A.1948.229. the National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh.

Constantia in the Crossfire

In March 1858, the diary of the war correspondent William Howard Russell [28] informs us, Constantia had been occupied by Darogah Darab Ali Khan [29], one of the Ex-King's high ranking African eunuchs. He was a feared sniper, who had previously shot down at point blank Brigadier-General Neill, the *Butcher of Allahabad*. The eunuch and his servants had positioned themselves with rifles in the windows of Constantia, frequently sniping at the British movement.

Russell, who survived an attempt on himself, wrote, *"he dressed very conspicuously in rich yellow robes…*[and] *fired, bang! bang! bang! bang!* [on us, and there] *went* [back] *our two guns and two big howitzers at the angle of the Martiniere. Large blocks of plaster and brick tumbled down where the shot struck…the corner of the Martiniere suffered"*. The exchange of gunnery went ahead, particularly because *"the enemy find they annoy us, and have learned from their spies, that the Lord Sahib"* was enjoying his breakfast at the Dilkusha [30]. Horsford of the Rifle Brigade was engaged in a duel with this *"rascal* [eunuch] *in the Martiniere* [but then he] *disappeared"*.

On a subsequent day, Russell again saw the same eunuch as a *"horseman, emerge out of the wood near the Martiniere…across the road near the Mahomed Bagh…at the head of the body of cavalry…*[dressed again] *in yellow shawls with a green turban, mounted on a white arab, leading them. He was followed by a staff and then came a body of sowars, in white, riding in threes, carrying lances…and our fire this evening had not done more than make holes in the Martiniere…and frighten the statuary….* [the eunuch and servants were] *replying from their old gun at the Martiniere, reinforced by another piece…and by guns placed in various holes and corners along their works, so that the cannonade shakes…the range of our camps"*.

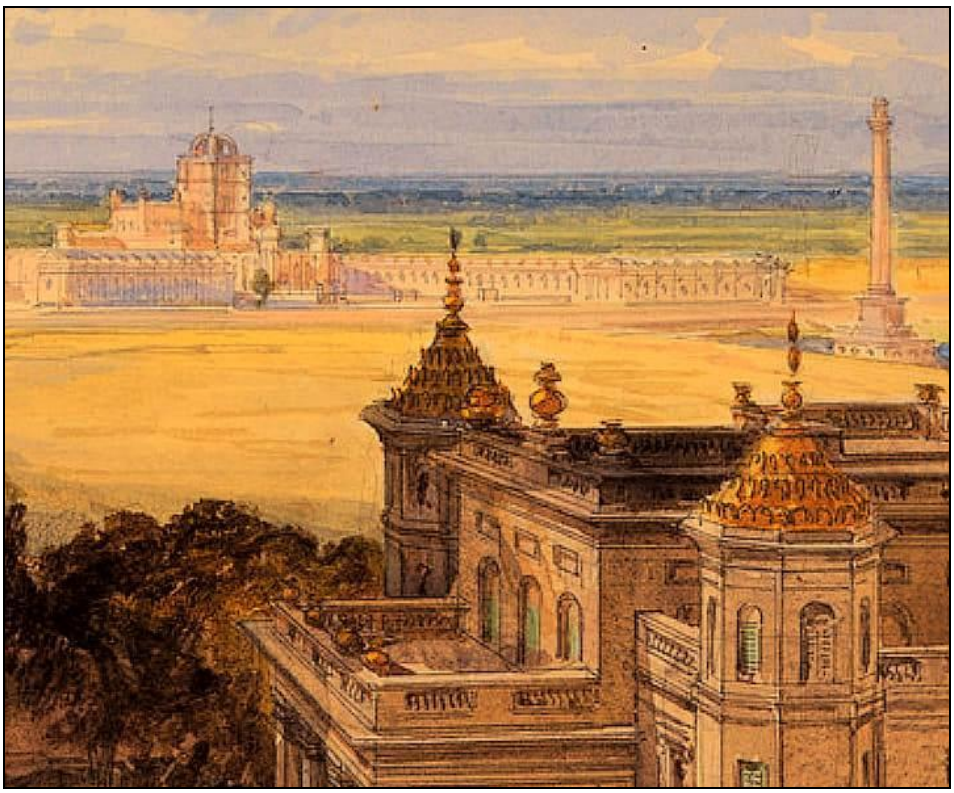

Fig 14: Simpson, William (Painter). *The Dilkoosha, The Martiniere in the distance* (1866) Watercolour, graphite and gouache over woven paper- 35.6 x 54 cm. Acc. No. B1975.3.259. The Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection, Yale University, Connecticut.

But the eunuch and his servants were forced to retire after being hit by a ten-inch shell on March 5, 1858. Constantia was being heavily shelled repeatedly, sending *"Claude Martin's plaster deities in showers through the air"*, although the three trenches facing the Lat were still full of the rebels. The eunuch held on while the dust settled, and Russell for the final time, saw *"his white turban and black face"*. His forces and servants were now perturbed, *"but few of them fired as they fled"*.

The British Regain and the Aftermath

On March 9, 1858 the Martiniere was finally stormed by a force made of the 2nd Highlanders, Brayser's Sikhs and the 53rd and 90th regiments under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard. They cleared the remainder of the rebels who had stayed behind and drove them away from Martiniere gardens, trenches and parks. Lord Clyde, accompanied by Russell, climbed the crown of Constantia, and a semaphore was set up to resume the precoded signal exchange with Sir James Outram at the Chattar Manzil [31]. They then camped at the Martiniere Estate, as their new headquarters, supervising the remainder of the recapture of Lucknow [32]. This occupation was only removed on April 2, 1858 to the King's Observatory. At last, the damages sustained by the building were examined in detail. Martin's tomb was found in five pieces, having been destroyed by the rebel forces, it is told, in an attempt to extract treasure [33]. His remains *"were dug up and scattered to the winds"* [34], or as other accounts say, *"thrown into the adjacent river"* [35]. It was Colonel Saunders Alexius Abbott, the Commissioner of Lucknow, (appointed April 29, 1858) who undertook the reburial of the desecrated remains.

Fig 15: Temple, Edwyn (Painter). *Storming The Martiniere, Lucknow* (1888). Oil on board- 750 x 1100 mm. Formerly in the collection of Canterbury Society of Arts. Courtesy: Lt. Col. Anil Srivastava. The Christchurch Art Gallery, Christchurch.

However, it was not just the tomb that had suffered. To the horror of the Estate Superintendent, the main building was missing its doors and windows. Railings and statues on the exterior were severely injured. The marble flooring on the ground floor had been uprooted. Many material effects belonging to the College got plundered [36]. Three bungalows in the mango park, the Constantia garden [37] and two charity distribution offices were entirely destroyed. ⅔ of the trees in the said park had been cut down and burned [38]. Nonetheless, permission to recommence the College at Constantia was authorized six months later, in November 1858 [39], in the wake of Queen Victoria's Proclamation announcing the cessation of hostilities. Throughout the lull period, the entire Estate was deserted, occasionally being used for storage of ammunition and equipment. The boys and the Masters were recalled from Benares in March 1859 with a gradual realization of normalcy.

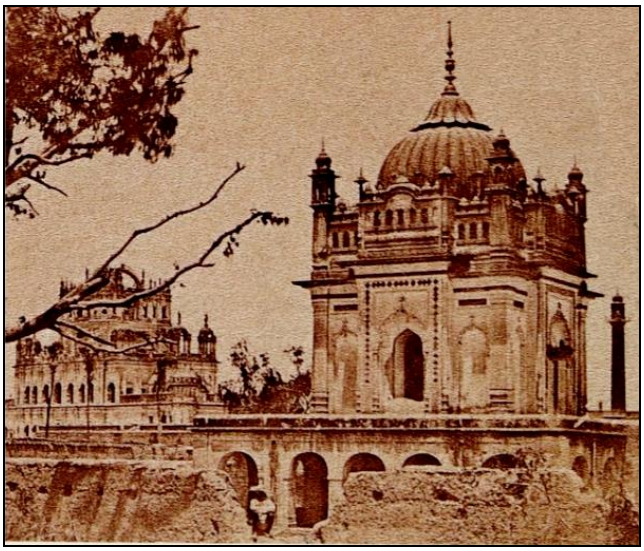

Fig 16: Anonymous photographer, Constantia, the Lat column and the Tomb of Boola Begum in the foreground (March, 1858). Albumen stereoscopic print- 6.6 x 6.9 cm. The Alkazi Collection of Photography, New Delhi.

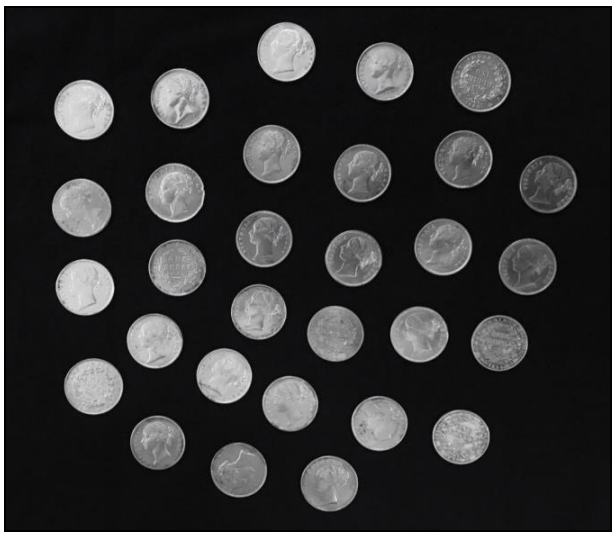

Fig 17: McFarland, Carlyle (Erstwhile Principal), A silver coin hoard of thirty pieces with a talisman- concealed during 1857 and discovered during restoration of College Estate (minted 1830s). Standard Rupee silver- 11.6 gms each. The Claude Martin Museum, Lucknow.

Remaking of the Tomb and Discovery of Treasures

It is most surprising that the tomb was only repaired 10 years after the mutiny in 1867, during which time all sorts of treasure hunting and recovery activities were at their peak. One of the multiple hoards that had been previously concealed by the troops of Husain-ud-Daulah in the Martiniere was discovered by one Mr. W. W. Hollingberry [40], a Banker and Freemason, also responsible for clearing out another hoard hidden in the Begum Kothi by the servants of the Queen Mother. Albeit, recently there was more to indicate that such discoveries were not quite over. In September 2020 a new silver hoard was again found on the College Estate (see Fig. 17) in the course of restoration.

In April 1867 the Governors of the College were served with a letter from Mr. C. A. Martin, sculptor of tombstones and epitaphs for cemeteries in Lucknow. It contained an estimate of Rs. 547/- and a sketch of the proposed new tomb

having quatrefoils and a cornice surmounted by a parapet in Gothic style [41]. Mr. Martin followed with more details of the Italian marble slab to be used as tombstone, costing Rs. 198/- and the lettering work for another Rs. 28/-. This was approved with a slight modification to the cornice. The underpart was remade *pucka* and the sides were carved on Mirzapur sandstone. Further, the inscription left by Martin in his will was ordered by the Governors to be engraved precisely again and the tomb was to have an orientation of the North-South direction, as willed. The crypt with its five vaults was plastered again with lime. On July 17, 1867 a Cross was added to the tomb [42], but the dead was not quite satisfied yet. Four years later, Principal Stobart discovered Martin's *"ulna among the debris of the lime and bricks"*. He added, *"the rest of the body was below, and this* [ulna bone] *I interred in a little Sheesham coffin covered with* [velvet] *black cloth"* [43]. Some 225 years have elapsed since Martin was first interred in the tomb, but the admiration of his capabilities and munificence remains the same, cherished wholly by the Martinians worldwide.

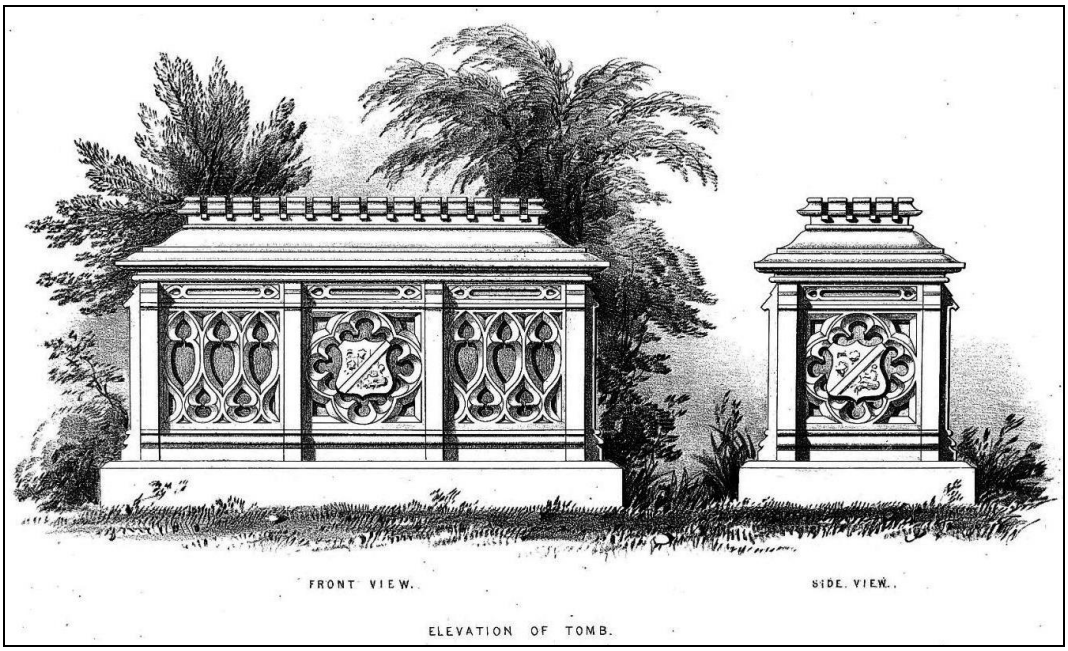

Fig 18: Clarkson, Douglas A. (Designer). Elevation of the new Tomb. Lithographic print (Plate XIV) from the scrapbook titled: *Clarkson's Monuments, Volume 1*. London: Atchley & Company, 1858-59. The New York Public Library.

Fig 19: Martin, C. A. (Sculptor). The New Tomb of Claude Martin, assembled in 1867, and based on *Clarkson's Monuments, Volume 1*, Plate No. XIV. Sandstone and Italian marble top- 5.11" x 29.5" x 1.5". La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

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4. In his allegorical coat of arms which Martin got designed through Johann Zoffany and Thomas Stothard, the Sun is shown setting at the head of his palatial home symbolising his fortune, in contrast to the ship *Le Machault* on the left, which had carried Martin to India at the start of his adventurous career.
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10. Inscription on the tomb of Major General Claude Martin: "Major General Claude Martin—Born at Lyon the 5th of January, 1735—Arrived in India as a common soldier &—Died at Lucknow on the 13th of September, 1800 is buried in this tomb—Pray for his soul."
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17. Gubbins, Martin Richard. An Account of the Mutinies in Oudh, and of the Siege of the Lucknow Residency. United Kingdom: R. Bentley; 1858. p. 170. See also: Taylor, P. J. O. A Feeling of Quiet Power: the Siege of Lucknow, 1857. India: Indus; 1994. p. 28.
18. Hoard discovered during restoration; see Figure 17.
19. Rees, L. E. Ruutz. A Personal Narrative of the Siege of Lucknow: From its Commencement to its Relief by Sir Colin Campbell. United Kingdom: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans & Roberts; 1858. p. 58-59.
20. Hilton, Edward H. The Martiniere boys in the Bailey Guard. India: American Methodist Mission Press; 1877. pp. 7-8.
21. Historical events associated with the Siege of Lucknow Residency: death of Sir Henry Lawrence, First Relief of Lucknow, reoccupation, Second Relief of Lucknow, storming of the city, and final evacuation.
22. Germon, R. C. A Lady's Diary during the Siege of Lucknow between the months of May and December 1857. London: Waterlow & Sons; 1870. pp. 69-70.
23. Rizvi, S. A. A.; Bhargava, M. L., Editors. Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh. Vol. 2, Awadh, 1857-59. India: Publications Bureau, Information Department, Uttar Pradesh; 1957. pp. 252-254.
24. Llewellyn-Jones, Rosie. The Great Uprising in India, 1857-58: Untold Stories, Indian and British. United Kingdom: Boydell Press; 2007. pp. 181-182.
25. Germon, R. C. A Lady's Diary during the Siege of Lucknow between the months of May and December 1857. London: Waterlow & Sons; 1870. p. 118.
26. Barker, Thomas Jones. The Relief of Lucknow, 1857 [painting]. See also: Forbes, Mitchell William. Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny, 1857-59: Including the Relief, Siege, and Capture of Lucknow, and the Campaigns in Rohilcund and Oude. United Kingdom: Macmillan; 1897. p. 110. Sir Henry Havelock had died of dysentery within ten days of the meeting and Campbell left for Kanpur, leading the British column to supervise the pending operations at that station. Also see: Forbes Mitchell, William. Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny, 1857-59: Including the Relief, Siege, and Capture of Lucknow, and the Campaigns in Rohilcund and Oude. United Kingdom: Macmillan, 1897. p. 110. On November 23, 1857 Corporal Cooper and four other men succumbed to an accidental ignition of previously undetected loose gunpowder left by the rebels. Their bodies were completely charred "as black as charcoal" and the "eyes scorched out". Indeed they "died in the greatest agony within an hour or so". The College building was not damaged except petty fenestration.
27. Datta, Kalikinkar. Biography of Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh. India: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute; 1984. Appendix VI. pp. 210, 212-214. (Statements of Nishan Singh Zamindar and sepoy Ranjeet Ram of 40th Native Infantry). The former statement records thar Kunwar Singh was presented with a *farman* and a robe of honour by Birjis Qadr. The *farman* authorized him to proceed to his own country and to occupy it. In addition it also granted the hold

over the district of Azamgarh, as well as twelve thousand rupees in cash for expenses. A cheque of rupees sixteen thousand was also given to be realised from Raja Man Singh.
28. Russell, William H. My Diary in India, in the year 1858-9. United Kingdom: Routledge, Warne; 1860.
29. Abbas, Saiyed Anwer. Lost Monuments of Lucknow. India: Self-published; 2009. pp. 87-88, 312. Miyan Darab Ali Khan had been placed in-charge of Queen Mother's Estate in Lucknow encompassing the Begum Kothi, Hazratganj and the cantonment lands of Muhammad Bagh. He briefly captured the Martiniere and the Banks House with the help of his *khasbardars* (snipers) and *Najeebs* (guards). After being driven from the Martiniere he fought his last stand from the Begum Kothi, suffering great casualties, but yet again taking on Brevet-Major William Hodson, who died of the injuries sustained during his act of pillage
30. Lord Clyde, also known as Sir Colin Campbell, Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's Army in India.
31. Hilton, Edward H. The Tourists' Guide to Lucknow: in Five Parts. India: London Print Press; 1894. p. 84. See also: Lang, Arthur Moffat. Lahore to Lucknow: the Indian Mutiny Journal of Arthur Moffatt Lang. United Kingdom: L. Cooper; 1992. p. 138.
32. Rizvi, S. A. A., Bhargava, M. L., Editors. Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh. Vol. 2, Awadh, 1857-59. India: Publications Bureau, Information Department, Uttar Pradesh; 1957. pp. 312, 315.
33. Principal Stobart's Report on the tombstone broken into five pieces. Archives, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
34. Harris G. A Lady's Diary of the Siege of Lucknow. United Kingdom: J. Murray; 1858. p. 170.
35. Llewellyn-Jones, Rosie. A Very Ingenious Man: Claude Martin in Early Colonial India. India: Oxford University Press; 1992. p. 215. See also: Harris G. A Lady's Diary of the Siege of Lucknow. United Kingdom: J. Murray; 1858. p. 170.
36. Harris G. A Lady's Diary of the Siege of Lucknow. United Kingdom: J. Murray; 1858. pp. 169-170.
37. This was not a singular garden but a layout of 4 symmetrical rose gardens in the *charbagh* style with adjoining orchards or a grand tope with a lakh of trees bearing mango, cash-crops and other fruits and hence the name *Luckperra or Lakh-peda*. These gardens had small pavilions, fountains and reservoirs with water channels. Contrary to the existing belief that the Estate with its land had been purchased from Nawab Asaf-ud-Daulah, it was sold to Martin by the descendants of Sheikh Mahmud Qalandar Lakhnavi, a Balkh soldier who had turned into a saint in the mid 14th century. I am thankful to Dr. H. A. Qureshi for this finding.
38. Deverinne, Jacques Maximilian. Letter from the Estate Superintendent, April 30, 1858. Original Consultation No. 2, Trustees' Proceedings, May 7, 1858. Archives, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
39. Military Department, Quarter Master General Branch, O.C. No. 282, October 12, 1858; O.C. No. 575, October 27, 1858. National Archives of India, New Delhi.
40. Circular to the Governors. August 29, 1862. Archives, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
41. Clarkson's Monuments. Vol. 1. Design No. 14. London: Atchley & Company; 1858-1859.
42. Minutes dated March 13, 1867; April 12, 1867; and May 29, 1867; Circulars dated April 8, 1867 and April 23, 1867. Archives, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
43. Manuscript No. 35. The Claude Martin Museum. See also: Hill, Samuel Charles. The Life of Claud Martin, Major-General in the Army of the Honourable East India Company. India: Thacker, Spink; 1901. p. 87.